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THE POLITICAL FIELD,

REPUBLICAN OPINIONS AND PLANS MENATOR ANTHONY ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN RHODE ISLAND-TROUBLE IN THE IXTH INDIANA DIS-TRICT-A CHANCE FOR THE REPUBLICANS IN

In an interview, Senator Anthony says the National movement has no strength in Rhode Island. He thinks that State will give as large a Republican majority as usual next Fall. Secretary Thompson is going home to heal the dissensions among Republicans in the IXth Indiana District, where there is opposition to Judge Orth. In Ohio the Republicans have some hope of carrying the IXth District, by supporting an independent candidate. The New-York Democratic State Committee will meet at Saratoga, August 22.

A DISTRICT THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE LOST. REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO JUDGE ORTH IN THE IXTH INDIANA DISTRICT-SECRETARY THOMPSON

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Thompson will leave for Indiana on Thursday, and will remain upon his farm in that State for about three weeks. He said to-day that he has no intention of giving up his position as Secretary of the Navy, unless his health makes it absolutely necessary for him to do

Department of Justice in place of Mr. Devens. and that Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, is to succeed bim as Secretary of the Navy, grew out of the fact that while the Secretary was in Boston a week or so ago he was constantly in the company of Governor Rice, riding with him about the city and dining with him at the sea-shore. There is no foundation whatever, he said, for the report that he is to give

up the Navy portfolio. Speaking of politics in Indiana, the Secretary said he very much fears that the Republicans will lose a member of Congress-in the IXth District. The charge against Judge Orth, who is running for Con gress in that district, that he was connected with the movement to defraud the Government of Veneguela by the organization of a dishonest claims commission, has never been denied, nor has Mr. Orth attempted to explain the charge away. His withdrawal from the canvass after he had been nominated for Governor three years ago and just after the charge was made, and his failure to assign any reason for such a withdrawal, has left an impression in the minds of the people of Indiana that his reticence is equal to a confession of guilt. In addition to this, General Lew Wallace and other preminent Indianians have just issued a circular to the roters, urging them to vote the Republican ticket, but to scratch Judge Orth's name. Secretary Thompson said he had heard that Henry S. Lane's name is attached to the circular. Mr. Lane, he said, is popular, and if his name is attached to the circular, Judge Orth's political prospects are poor, indeed.

"I shall go home," said the Sceretary, "and try to heal these differences. It is terrible and greatly to be deplored that the Republicans are to lose a Congressman by these means. I do not believe Judge Orth is dishonest, and his great misfortune is that he did not disprove the charge made against him three years ago if he could. There are local oppositions to Judge Orth in his district. He lives in Lafayette. Crawfordsville, the 'Attens' of Indiana, because of its seminaries, wants its man elected. General Lew Wallace, so I have heard, feels sore because the Administration has not given him a foreign mission. But these, things must be set aside. It would be a calamity to elect a Democrat to Congress in a district that is so largely Republican as is the IXth District of Indiana." son said he had heard that Henry S. Lane's name is

WHERE REPUBLICANS MAY WIN. BY SUPPORTING AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE THEY MAY CARRY THE IXTH OHIO DISTRICT.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13 .- The Hon. Lorenzo English has finally consented to become an inde-pendent candidate for Congress in this district (the IXth), against George L. Converse, the Democratic nominee. Mr. English earnestly desired that some other gentleman should make the race, but he was so urgently pressed by delegations and letters from all the counties in the district, that he accepted this afternoon in a letter addressed to General Beatty and others. A very large meeting of leading Republicans from each county was held this morning, Governor Dennison being present and taking an active part in the proceedings. Arrangements were made to receive the delegations to the Congressional Convention at the depot on their arrival on Thursday, and escort them to the convention. Over 400 respectable citizens have signified their intention to join the procession. After the preliminary proceedings of the convention are over, a motion will be made to support Mr. English as an independent tandidate. It is probable that General Beatty will make a speech favoring such action.

Among the signers calling on Mr. English to become a candidate are some of the strongest Demecrats in the District-men who supported Vallandigham, and who never voted any other than the Democratic ticket. These men include a number of Democratic ticket. These men include a number of the most influential business men of the community. Heretofore a nomination for Congress in this district on the Republican side was an empty honor, but now the Republicans propose to take the offensive with very good fighting chances of winning, notwithstanding the fact that the counties which now compose it gave a Democratic majority of \$3.500 last year. Everything points toward an unusually severe struggle, both the candidates being old citizens and prominent lawyers.

COMPLAINING TO THE PRESIDENT. HE PROMISES TO LOOK INTO THE REPORTS FROM

THE NORFOLK DISTRICT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBONE. Washington, Aug. 13,-The committee of Republicans from the iId District of Virginia, who tame here to remonstrate against the retention of Democrats in the Navy Yard and Custom House at Norfolk, had an interview with the President today. They represented that the Democratic Representative in Congress, Mr. Goode, has secured the appointment of many active Democrats in Nortolk, and that they are using their influence and in tvery wav aiding his reëlection. The committee also stated that there is a large Republican majority in the district, and that with the cooperation of the Administration and a fair election a Republican Congressman can be elected. The President took suple notes, as usual, of the complaints, and promised that an investigation shall be had. The gentlemen said they are sure be will find their statements correct. The President replied that if their statements are sustained the proper remedies shall be applied.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN FLORIDA.

WE CONOVER THINKS THE PARTY WILL CARRY THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 13 .- Senator Conover, who has just arrived from Florida, speaks with confidence of his election to the House, and says his nomhation is heartily approved in his district. Mr. Conover forls certain that Mr. Bisbee (Rep.) will be redicted from the Hd District, in view of the fact that there is great dissertisfaction with the Demo-

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW COUNTY.

CERRER COUNTY DIVIDED-A MAJORITY OF OVER SIX THOUSAND FOR THE NEW COUNTY OF LACK-

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 13 .- The people of this ity are rejoicing over the birth of the new County of Luckawanna. Guns are popping, bells are ringing, bonüros are blazing, bands are playing, and eds of people are parading the streets. The ma will for the new county will probably rise 7,000eriainly more than 6,000. Scranton, where the new wart buildings will be erected, went almost solid a favor of the new county, the vote being 6,000 fer and about 100 against. All the parties united and worked together with great enthusiasm. This the end of a forty years' struggle. The requisite

legislation for the division of Luzerne County was procured last session. The question was decided to-day by the voters of the district composing the new county. The opposition, headed by two promi-nent and interested leaders, was desperate and tricky, rather than forcible, and has failed utterly. This county will be able to give a good account of itself in the future.

A RHODE ISLAND SENATOR'S VIEWS. SENATOR ANTHONY ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN HIS

STATE-HIS OPINION OF THE POTTER INVESTI-GATTON-WHAT HE THINKS OF THURMAN AND GRANT AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 13.-Senator Henry B. Authory, of Rhode Island, has been making his annual visit to Saratoga. When asked in conversation a day or two ago if the views of the National party had obtained much hold among the large manufacturing population of Rhode Island, he said that he saw little evidence of it. The people of Rhode Island were nearly all at work, although at low wages, and the discontent caused by lack of employment did not prevail among them. A Greenback paper had been started recently in Providence, but what influence it was likely to have he was unable to tell.

In reply to an inquiry concerning his estimate of the results of the Potter investigation, he said that it appeared to have "petered out," to use a Western phrase. It depended mainly on the supposed authenticity of the Sherman letter, and that letter had been proved not to be authentic-The failure of the investigation must be injurious to the Democratic party. Of its effect upon the fortunes of Mr. Tilden he did not care to speak. In further conversation, however, Senator Anthony said that be supposed Mr. Tilden could get the Democratic nomination in 1880 in the same way as in

Respecting the suggestion of Mr. Thurman's name for the choice of the Democracy, he said that he onsidered Mr. Thurman a very strong and very able man; in fact, the leading man of the Democratic party. In response to a question whether he thought Mr. Thurman, as the Democratic candidate, could carry New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey, Senator Anthony said that was hard to tell. These States, in a fairly conducted election, were Republican, and he believed would have been carried for Hayes in 1876 if there had been no cheat-

ried for Hayes in 1876 if there had been no cheating. But there was so much fraud in New-York City, and the "washing" of the city so affected the elections in New-Jersey and Comnecticut that the Republicans could not be sure in any year of the success to which they were entitled.

Senator Anthony was asked his opinion of the talk about a third term for General Grant. He said that it was too early to discuss the prospects of possible Presidential candidates, but he thought that General Grant would be a strong candidate and would be acceptable to the mass of Republicans.

Senator Anthony expressed the belief that the Republican party in Rhode Island was in as good condition now as in the past, and would give as large a majority as usual at the next election. He declined to say anything about the state of public sentiment in Massachusetts or to speak of General Butler's course, saying that he was not familiar with Massachusetts affairs, the relations of Rhode Islanders being more with New-York than with Boston.

A ONE-SIDED ELECTION. THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATS HAVE EVERYTHING THEIR

OWN WAY. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13.-The vote for the Democratic State ticket last week was about 80,000. There was no opposition. The Legislature will be almost entirely Democratic,

AN AMIABLE GREENBACK COMMITTEE. THREE MEMBERS AT THE STURTEVANT HOUSE EN TERTAIN REPORTERS AND LAZILY DISCUSS POL

Three members of the State Committee ppointed by the Syracuse National Greenback Labor reporters, awaiting such succor as the other members of supposed to be the date of the meeting of the subommittee appointed to harmonize the several New-York factions. French's Hotel has been secured as the place of meeting. In the meanwhile, Messrs. Ransom Newton and Wright, who arrived here somewhat ahead of time, will entertain all callers. These committeemen are very amiable. Mr. Ransom seems to care little that one newspaper magnified the social visit of Marcus Hanlon into a mass-meeting. He says if they were disposed to do any business, they couldn't do it until the

posed to do any business, they couldn't do it until the arrival of the other members of the committee. Mr. Wright, when asked if it wasn't a fact that John Kelly was paying for the comfortable parlor he and his colleagues occupy at the Sturtevant, laughed, and said that he occasionally came to New-York, and found it possible and even congenial to pay his own hotel bills. Last evening Mr. Wright distributed cigars, wherempon Mr. Ransom, who receives the moral support of Mr. Newton, lectured the young men present on temperance and the bilghting influence of tobacco. Mr. Wright's liberality promises, however, to keep even with Mr. Ransom's logic. There were several visitors last evening, and much random talk on greenbacks, horny-handed tollers, and the labor wave.

FREEDOM OF ACTION APPROVED. The Republican Association of the XXIst Assembly District held its first meeting after the Sum mer recess last evening in Lincoln Hall, at One-hundred-and-Sixteenth-st. and Third-ave. About 200 were present, among whom were General George W. Palmer, Francis Raymond, ex-Alderman Rufus B. Cowing, Alexander M. Eagleman, J. J. C. Langbein, General D. F. Burke, J. C. Giffin, James M. Thompson, James Rawson, William J. Mailan and others. On last Monday evening the Executive Committee held the usual meeting to examine the roll, and after striking out the names of decessed members, and the names of those who had removed from the dis-

and the names of those who had removed from the district, they passed, as it is alleged, a resolution striking out the names of more than forty members on the ground of their support of the present Administration.

The meeting last evening was called to order by Rufus B. Cowing. After the usual routine business, General Paimer urzed, in a brief speech, that all voters should be cordially invited to join the association, irrespective of their sympathics with or opposition to the policy of the present Administration. The motion prevailed without a dissenting vote, and the committee's resolution was not offered. The association adjourned until the second Tuesday in September.

A CALL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- A meeting of the Democratic State Committe has been called by the chairman, William Purcell, to be held at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, Thursday, August 22, 1878, at 12

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. The following additional nominations for embers of the XLVIth Congress have been made; District Nomines. Party.
V. Joseph H. Martin Dem.
I. Maxwell Stevonson (ex-Dem.). Nat'l
VII. William Gadshalk. Rep.
II. J.M. Tyler. Rep.
I. "Caarles G. Williams. Rep.

*Renominated. THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC'S EARNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Rail road Company was held this afternoon, Henry G. Stebbins, of New-York, presiding. In the annual report of the directors it is stated that 444 miles of road are ope rated. The gross earnings for the year ended May 31 were \$2,331,310 35, the working expenses \$1,448,-439 38, and the net earnings \$882,870 97. In gross carnings, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of \$278,857 05. Of the entire tonnage 76 per cent was local busines, and 24 per cent through business. There was an increase of 72 per cent in commercial tonnage.

YESTERDAY AT CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- There are now 450 cottages, 234 canvas tents and thirty portable cottages on the Point. The lectures to-day were given by Bishop Foster on "Existence Beyond the Grave;" Frank Beard, of New-York: Mr. G. H. Bab-cock, of Plauffeld, N. J., on "Palestine;" the Rev. S. McGerald, on "Jerusalem," and the Bev. Dr. Hurst, of the Drew Theological Seminary, on "How England became a Protestant Nation."

FATAL FREAK OF A MADMAN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13 .- While a passenger train on the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy narrow-guage Railroad was standing at the Bainbridge (Ohio) station at noon yesterday, Albert Popple, orazed by drink, detached the engine from the train and started it off at the rate of fifty miles an hour. On coming to a short curve the engine jumped the track, and fell on race to-morrow for \$1,000.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH PAYSON PRENTISS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Payson Prentiss, wife of the Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, died at Dorset, Vt., yesterday, where she had gone to pass the Summer.

Mrs. Prentiss was about fifty-five years of age, and was born in Portland, Me., where she was also married, coming to this city about thirty years ago, her husband having received a call to the old Mercer Street Church, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Skinner.

Mrs. Prentiss was well known by her numerous children's books, and nearly every Sunday-schoolfibrary in the land is supplied with her books. Among the best known of her books were "Susic's Six Birthdays," " Flower of the Family," and "Stepping Heavenward"-the latter book meeting with unusual favor among religious peo-ple throughout the world. It has had a sale of 50,000 copies in the United States alone. She was a brilliant conversationalist, as well as a ready writer. From early girlhood she was accustomed to write, but did not begin to publish until 1854. The Summer residence at Dorset was purchased by her from her literary earnings. A sister of Mrs. Prentiss

from her literary earnings. A sister of Mrs. Frentiss married Professor Hopkins, of Williams College, and Dr. Prentiss, her husband, was a brother of Sargent S. Preutiss, the great Southern orator.

Among her other works are: "Only a Dandelion, and Other Stories," "Henry and Bessle," "Little Susie's Six Brothers," "Little Susie's Little Servanta," "Little Threads," "The Percys—Fred, Maria and Me," "Urban and His Priends," and "Hymns and Songs of the Christian Life." Several of her books have been translated into German and French, and nearly all have been republished in England.

THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

The Rev. George Gilfillan, the well-known religious and misceliancous writer, is dead, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Glifflian was a resident of Dundee, Scotland, where for upward of forty years he held a pastorate. He wrote the "Gallery of Literary Pertraits," and several works well-known in church

W. S. MALLORY.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- W. S. Mallory, one of the oldest citizens of this village, and for many years a prominent man in Western New-Nork, died last night.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND'S CONDITION.

POUGUKKEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 13.-President Raynond was barely alive at midnight. He will probably survive until daybreak.

A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

FOUR MEN SURPRISE THE CONDUCTOR OF A KANSAS TRAIN, ROB THE EXPRESS SAFE OF \$5,000, AND

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 13 .- One of the boldest and most daring train robberies that ever occurred in the West, took place about 1:30 o'clock this morning about a mile below Winthrop Junction, opposite this city. As train No. 4 on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, bound south, left Winthrop Junction, Conductor Brown noticed four men get on the platform between the baggage-car and the ront coach, but did not think anything was wrong. At the usual time be left the baggage-car and started to to through the train. The first persons he met were four men standing on the platform. As he stepped on the platform the apparent leader of the men pulled out two revolvers, and pointing them at him, ordered him back into the baggage-car, and at the same time directed him to hold up his hands. Conductor Brown was thus compelled to submit. As they entered the car from the dark end, the first man they met was Griffiths, the baggage-man, and while pistols were pointed at him, he was ordered to hold up his hands. A young man named Mather, who was in the baggagear, was then reached and given the same order. Frank Baxter, the express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lighted end of the car, with his hills in his lan and the express ande open beside him, busily engaged in his work. He had not noticed the scene that was being enacted in the next car. A revolver was thrust in his face and he was ordered to hold up his hands. The leader of the gang then stepped up to the safe and deliberately transferred about \$5,100 to a sack the robbers had with them. Conductor Brown was then saked if he had any money, and he replied that he had not. Fointing their pistols in his face, they ordered him to stop the train, and having no other alternative, he pulled the bell-rope. As the train slacked its speed the four men backed out of the car, still covering the others with their pistols, and disappeared in the darknoss. No swearing was inoughed in, and the entire work was done in less than dve minutes. The train was filled with passengers, but none of them knew of the robbery until the thieves had escaped. The robbers were cool and collected, showed no signs of timidity, and went to work like experienced hands. Nonesof them were masked. No clew to their identity has yet been discovered. He had not noticed the scene that was being enacted in

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT UNADILLA.

MUCH EXCITEMENT-THE MURDER AND SUICIDE CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Considerable commotion stills exists on account of the tragedy at Unadilla, Otsego County, on Thursday night. It now appears that for some time Marshall Grannis, of Una tilla, had been jealous of his wife. Being thrown out of employment last month, Grannis began to drink heavity, and abused his family so that Mrs. Grannis had to leave him and sought Mrs. Grannis had to leave him and sought rooms in a neighboring house in the village. Reaching Unadilladiate on Thursday afternoon, he sent word to his wife to meet him at the dry goods store of Major C. D. Fellows, and the would give her something. The wife repaired there with her youngest child, and reaching there at 9 o'clock romained about an hour, when her hosband came in. Without noticing his wife, Grannis picked up his little boy from off the barrel on which he was withing and lightle him several times. Gramus picked up his little boy from off the barrel on which he was sitting, and klasing him several times, placed him back, and, without a word, pulled from his side-pocket a small revolver, which he first directly in his wife's face, the bullet penetrating through the eye to the brain, abe falling dead to the floor. Major Fellows, the only person present, then tried to secure the manderer, when he turned and endeavored to dispatch the Major, who fied out of doors. Granuis then placed his plate to his right temple, and discharging a bullet into his head, fell dead across his nurdered wife. The County Coroner has attempted to hold an inquest, but has been prevented by Supervisor Solomon G. Cohen, who refused to permit the Coroner even to view the bodies, so no inquest will be held.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13 .- Mrs. Kate Bronda, an Irishwoman, living nearly in the centre of the city.

was officially reported this morning as having genuine yellow fever. She has been keeping a small eating-house, which has been almost entirely frequented by roustabouts and river hands. Dr. Erskine, the Health Officer, has taken charge of the building and block, and will at once disinfect and fumigate the cutire square.

SEVERAL CASES ON A RIVER STEAMER. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13 .- The John D. Porter, with several cases of yellow fever on board, anded here last night, and then moved up the river toward Cincinnati, There is no apprehension of dan-

FORTY-THREE NEW CASES AT NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Aug. 13 .- Forty-three new cases of yellow fever and twenty-one deaths were reported to-day.

THE SURRENDER OF OITZ. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 .- A Baker City,

Oregon, dispatch, says: "A courier has just arrived from Malheur Agency, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Oitz, the surviving 'medicine man' and chief render of Oitz, the surviving 'medicine mun' and chief of a party of sixty Indians, including fitteen warriors. The surrender of Oitz and party leaves only a few hostile Snakes unaccounted for. Messengers have been dis-patched to bring in two or three small parties known to be in the neighboring mountains. The Indian troubles may be considered to be over for the season in this sec-tion."

A SHARP FIGHT WITH INDIANS. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 13 .- A special dis-

oatch to The News from Fort Clark states that six cow poys found a band of eight Indians this morning at daylight, on the Nucces River, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the killing of four Indians, and the capture of another, who is now in the guard-house at the Fort. One of the boys received a fleak wound in the neck, and the others had their ciothing perforated with bullets.

THE UTICA PARK RACES.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- The Utica Park Association races opened to-day with splendid weather, a good track, and a very large attendance. The 2:34 race was won by Dame Trot. Time-2:2212, 2:22, and

THE BERLIN SETTLEMENT.

THE AUSTRIANS MAKING PROGRESS. FRENCH PROTECTORATE PROPOSED FOR TUNIS-

THE GREAT BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE. Austria continues to strengthen her hold on Bosnia. The columns advancing along the Verbas and Bosna expected to form a junction yesterday. The Twentieth Division, which is moving southward along the Servian frontier has met with less success, having had to fall back for lack of supplies. It is rumored that England and Turkey have agreed to a French Protectorate over Tunis. Details of the great debate in the British Parhament are given in the London letter appended.

TUNIS TO BE UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION. TURKEY SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO THE PROJECT. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

A rumor, which has some claim to credence, circulating in Peris that England, Turkey and France have agreed to a French protectorate over the Turkish dependency of Tunis, it being stipulated that France shall not interfere with the Regency. The ar-rangement is designed, it is said, parily to give satisfaction to France for the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and partly to serve as a check to Italian ambition in the direction of Tunis, which has been evident for some time. In the event of further Eastern complications, this arrangement would probably result in the incorporation of Tunis with Algiers.

OCCUPYING BOSNIA. TWO AUSTRIAN COLUMNS CONVERGING-THE TWEN

TIETH DIVISION RETREATS. VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

General Phillipovitch has telegraphed that he would effect a junction with the army of the Grand Duke of Würtemberg near Vitez to-day. The Twentieth Austrian Division has not yet been able to reach Zwornik. Its outposts fought a battle with the insurgents near Gratschanitza on the 4th instant. The division was also engaged on the 8th, 9th and 10th instants. It advanced close to Tusla, but, in onsequence of the scarcity of supplies and the exhaustion of draft animals, it was obliged to fall back on Gratschanitza to secure its communications, though not because compelled to do so by the enemy. The losses of the Twentieth Division are not re-MERCEMET ALL GOING TO BOSNIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878. According to advices from Serajevo, the Insurgent Government has sent Hafiz Pacha to meet the Austrians, to ask elemency for the insurgents. It is considered here that the Bosnians cannot prolong their resistance. With the view, therefore, to tranquilize them, the Porte has appointed Mehemet Ali Pacha as its commissioner in Bosnia. He will start

NOTES ON THE GREAT DEBATE.

thither immediately.

STRONG ATTACKS MADE BY THE LIBERALS ON THE PREMIER'S POLICY-THE GOVERNMENT FORCED TO EXPLAIN - THE BEACONSFIELD-GLADSTONE

CONTROVERSY. London, Aug. 3.—These are happy days for Lord Beaconsfield. Last Saturday night he was entertained with a great deal of parade by the Carlton Club at a banquet, and such was the demand for tickets by his excited followers, that the Carlton was unable to find a room in its palatial home in Pall Mall capable of holding them all, and so the club had to borrow for the evening the Duke of Wellington's riding school at Knightsbridge. Here, under the presidency of his quondam enemy, the Duke of Buccleuch, and surrounded by all the great guns of the territorial aristocracy' the concentrated Toryism of England did honor to its chief, or, as one of the ministerial speakers in the debate which has just ended, poetically put it. " played the pipe of peace." Early this morning the vote of censure, moved by Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, was defeated by a majority of 143, and to-night the corporation of that part of London known as City," gives to him and Lord Salisbury its freedom, and the Lord Mayor invites them to dine at the Manston House. All this tinsel display is cleverly managed, and it is not at all unlikely that for the moment it may answer its purpose and carry away the people, whose eyes are easily dazzled

the vortex of lurid enthusiasm. But while Lord Beaconsfield is being feasted. Lord Salisbury praised and the Government generally nailed as one which looks after "Imperial interests," a debate has been going on in the House of Commons which, though the Ministry have come out of it with a majority unprecedented in its own career, has yet left them with a tarnished reputation which, as soon as the tax collector comes round for the cost of their policy, will become even more visible to the eyes of the public. The secret policy of Lord Beaconsfield, its surprises and its utter unscrupulousness have been mercilessly vivisected and held up to scorn. No impartial listener or reader can have come to any other conclusion than the Ministerial speakers have utterly failed to answer their opponents. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe made the two best speeches in the debate-the one's fiery and passionate eloquence and the other's characteristic cymicism were unanswerable; but the discipline of the Tory party is so good that no amount of argument and no eloquence could make it possible to catch a vote. They will endure anything, they will do anything, in order to keep themselves in power. A party composed of men who have hitherto been supposed to have a high sense of honor, which can bring itself to approve a policy of trickery and double-dealing, of duplicity and secreey, and in short containing every elemen which has hitherto been excluded from its political creed, can bring itself to anything. But if the Tory party has been thus "educated" the country may be more farseeing and they cannot continue, long to support a man, who while professing to stand up for public law and the faith of treaties, who demands on these grounds that there shall be no private agreements, no understanding which is not sanctiened by Europe, and who yet goes to a congress which he demands with two secret agreements in his pocket, by one of which he has sold his own party and by the other he endeavors to atone for his error by selling Europe itself. Its limitenants beat the war drum and cry out: "We won't give way to Russia." The country is worked to fever heat against the Czar and everything Russian. One is tempted almost to think that the Russian army is on the march to London, so intense is the indignation which they have succeeded in working up against that power. When in a moment, bekind the bucks of the country, apparently fearful even that the light of day should by any mischance break through upon his plot—as it did—he goes to Russia and agrees to hand over to her practically all she ever demanded.

This has no sooner been done than the secret mine which has hitherto been excluded from its political

This has no sooner been done than the secret mine is laid in another direction. Again are his own countrymen to be deceived, and once more a surprise awaits them. The solemn comedy of the Congress is gone through, in which objections are made and discussions taken on matters that have been privately arranged beforehand, and when this farce has been nearly completed, the British Plenipotentiaries slowly drag from their pockets a convention which gives a portion of Turkish territory to England, and concedes her a right of protectorate over the other. An Englishman may well sigh and think that the days of the open-handed fairness and honesty of his diplomacy are gone; that in the hands of a political trickster his fair fame stands the chance of complete shipwreek, and that duplicity and deceit have taken the place of honesty and straightforwardness. And this is not all. He suddenly finds himself, by this same process, wedded forever to a polity which is an utter departure from the line of British policy for generations past, but which at the will, apparently, of a single man, he is compelled to throw over, and on which he has not had a chance of saying aye or nay. What, after this, can he say to the boast that the English are a self-governing nation. has been nearly completed, the British Plenipoten-

There were, of course, many other points of detail which were made by the Opposition, who were not ungrudging of their praise of the points on

even was prepared to approve the Anglo-Turkish Convention if he thought it would lead to better government in Asia Minor. The Opposition was not strong in its objections to the settlement itself, and it certainly was not united. Some approved the Berlin Treaty, others disapproved it, while a large number criticised its provisions. There was a difference of opinion as to what would be its effect. They were more successful in criticising the Turkish Convention, and Sir William Harcourt was unusually happy in the mauner in which he made the Government give its reasons for this act. Some Ministerial speakers had said it was for the purpose of reforming and regeneming Turkey in Asia, while others had claimed that it was purely for selfish considerations alone that England had gone there; in short that she had gone to protect her own interests and her own interests alone. Thus the Government were placed between the horns of a dilemma. If they were going to undertake the regeneration of Asiatic Turkey they had undertaken a task which would cost many millions of money, but which had no chance of being successful. If, on the other hand, they had gone there to protect their own in criticised its provisions. There was a difference of

which they approved the Berlin Treaty. Mr. Forster

had no chance of being successful. If, on the other hand, they had gone there to protect their own interests, disregarding the future of the Turks, disregarding the future of the Turks, they were met with Lord Salisbury's celebrated speech, in which he said that the idea of a Russian invasion of India through Asia Minor is a defusion and a nightmare, which a little geographical knowledge or a glance at the map would dispel. The only reply which the Government could make was a kind of bungling answer that their policy was guided by both these intentions. They hoped to reform the Turks, and they were convinced that the possibility of Russian aggression would now stop. But after all the attacks on the policy itself was less successful than on the manner in which it was brought about.

The Beaconstield-Gladstone controversy has virtually closed. Mr. Gladstone's friends hope he*will tually closed. Mr. Gladstone's friends hope he will not pursue it further, as he will best consuit his dig-nity and reputation by letting things remain as

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

A SHREWD SCHEME OF CUBAN PLANTERS. TRYING TO PERPETUATE SLAVERY TO RECRUIT PLANTATION LABOR GANGS.

effort was made by the leading sugar

planters of Havana at the close of last year to form an association for the improvement of the sugar industry, the settlement of the slavery question and the solving of the puzziing labor problem. Among the founders of the eciation were Señors Zulueta, Ybañez and Montejo, the latter a Louisiana planter. They persuaded about thirty planters to join the movement. A preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Schor Zalueta, whereat a permanent organization was entered into, of which Schor Zulucta was elected president, Schor Yhanez, vice-president, and Schor Montejo, secretary. laws were drawn up to be submitted for discussion, and ultimately for the approval of the Government. It was proposed to create a model plantation, a school for mineralogy, agriculture and chemistry, besides establishing a journal, which should be the organ of the institution. The selection of the latter fell upon S. S. Spencer's Boletin Comercial, which came out every Friday in the interest of the association. This in time was to be transformed into a regular weekly paper, Señor Montejo, a civil engineer, as editor. A gentleman from Havana who is well acquainted

with this labor project, and what it promises to become under the manipulation of its leaders, said recently, in a conversation on the subject: "Everything would have worked smoothly in the association had not the unridled Spanish element found a way to control the action of the board. The first intimation of any deviation from the avowed purposes of the association came out in the shape of a pamphlet, prepared by Schors Fernandez. Criado and Montelo, in which it was intended to pray the home Government to abolish slavery with a dash of the pen. The idea was plausibly a liberal one, and well calculated to gain prosely tes by the score, but it was in reality a cover for a deep laid scheme to emancipate themselves from one of the binding clauses of the treaty. In regard to the slavery question, between England and Spath. According to this clause, so long as there was slavery existing in the island of Cuba, not a black man could be introduced into the Island from Africa mader any pretence whatever. It's easy to see that, in view of the poor result of the experiment with coolies and the difficulty of getting a supply of laborers upon paying terms, the abolition of slavery became the only plank upon which to float their scheme. Laborers they must have on any torms, and slavery once abolished they would be free to introduce all the nextoes they desired from Africa into their island colonies on that coast, such as Fernando Po. Annobon and the Canary group. After that they could be quetly brought into Cuba, under the guise of colonists or settlers, who would be reduced to the condition of slaves, thus replenishing the exhausted gangs on the plantations."

"The emancipation laws known as Moret's, promulgated under the brief period of Castelar's Government, providing that all births since 1868, all negroes over aixty years of age and all those found to have been registered at that date, shall be free are a dead letter now, through the proverbal cupidity of the officials of the freedmen's breau, who do not hesitate to accept any bribs offered to keep the negroes in slavery until death comes to their relief. The foreign powers interested in the matter should lake cognizance of those facts to foll these schemes in their incipiency." tion from the avowed purposes of the association can

RECONSTRUCTION IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 10 .- Don Ramon Lopez de Agala, Postmaster-General of Cuba, having resigned his est, Don Carlos de Rojas y Iglesias has been appointed to replace him. The following military chiefs have been appointed by royal decree as civil Governors of the six Provinces into which this island has been divided ; Luis Daban, for Santiago de Cuba; Emilio Calleja, for Santa Clara; Passual de Bonanza, for Matanzas; Camilo Polavieja, for Puerto Principe; José Arderius, for Hayana, Luis Pando, for Pinar del Rio.

Among other reforms, which are being studied, and which will ere long be instituted, are agricultural banks, in order to promote settlements in districts revaged by the insurrection; the University of Havana to have the right to confer the doctorate, which hereisfore was only obtainable in Spain after the student had dissibled his course here; the so-called law of Moret with respect to the gradual emancipation of slaves to be revised, and a workingman's and an emigration law to be promulsated.

workingman's and an emigration law to be promulgated.

The banquet given on July 31 by the Cubans to General Martinez Campos was a success, as it indicated the firm decision of Cubans and Spanlards to live together henceforth in peace. The Cuban lawyar, M. Llorente, who made the speech of the occasion, expressed the deairs in the name of the country that General Martinez Campos should not leave the island before he had fulfilled his mission entirely, to which the General replied that he would not leave before the new institutions were in practical operation, and that he would remain as long as his presence was considered necessary, so far as remaining depended on his own will.

NEWS FROM OTHER ISLANDS.

HAVANA, Aug. 12 .- The French Mail steamer brings advices from St. Thomas to the 6th inst, Th weather there was exceedingly hot, and several cases of yellow fever have occurred. An extensive business has been opened with Cuba. In Santo Domingo a decree has been issued by the President abolishing the export duty on sugar. A concession has been granted to J. P. Evertz, permitting him to export guano from the islands called Saous, Catalina, Catalinita and other cays adjoining the territory of the Republic, for fifteen years, the holder of the concession to pay a royalty of \$1.50 per ton to the Government. Rafael Raminez Baez has received a concession to manufacture artificial ice for twenty-five years. An American company has obtained a concession to lay a telegraphic cable from Santo Domingo City and Puerto Plata to \$1. Thomas, with exclusive right for twenty-five years. Ten Cuban families have returned to their homes from Santo Domingo. The bridge buttle access the River Ozama has proved an utter failure. A private agent recently arrived from Europe with an offer to loan the Republic \$4.000,000 upon terms that were considered onerous, and the offer was rejected. The agent still remains on the island.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Hayti; one on July 16, and the other two days later. Large amounts of specie have been shipped from Cuba to Puerto Plata for the purchase of tobacco. The crop is expected to yield over 100,000 ceroons. The price in ceroons is \$6 to \$9; in bales, \$12 to \$20. Fifteen Cuban families, refuxees in Hayti, have returned to Cuba. adjoining the territory of the Republic, for fifteen years,

THE ROUND LAKE MEETINGS NEARING THE END.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 18 .- The Murphy temperancej meetings will be suspended on the 14th inst. on account of the annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, for which the grounds are engaged. The interest and enthusiasm is constantly increasing, and thousands have signed the pledge. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

PITISTON, Penn., Aug. 13.—John Barry, while standing in a quarry here to-day, was almost justantly killed by the fail of an overhanging ledge of rock.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Bradford Davy, a farmer living near Greenville in this county, was kicked by a horse on Friday morning, and died on Monday morning. WOODSVILLE, N. H., Aug. 13.—Sheriff Brown, of lymouth, N. H., arrived here this evening with A. M. Dickey, an escaped murderer, who was captured at Ticonerous, N. Y.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Miss Addie Cole-man, daughter of Postmaster Coleman of LaCrosse, threw coal oil into a store in which a fire was burning, Sunday and was burned to death. was burned to death.

San Flancisco, Aug. 13.—The Chinese here profess to have no infinistion that any of their countrymon were
wanted in Chicago, and say the wages mentioned in the press
dispatches would be no inducement to them. BLOODSHED IN OTTAWA.

TWO HOUSES WRECKED.

NIGHT OF DISORDER—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED. The sectarian hate which has been smouldering in Canada since last month, resulted in disgraceful rioting at Ottawa on Monday night. The disturb. ance began with the faction known as the Union men. The Young Britons resented the provocation and fired many shots and wrecked two houses. Several persons were wounded, but only one danger-

DETAILS OF THE RIOT. UNION MEN AND BRITONS, FIGHTING-THE CITY IN

DISORDER-HOUSES WRECKED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13 .- About midnight, a gang of about 200 Union men made a tour through the ower town, insulting every one they met and yelling like demons. Several Britons were assaulted, among them a young man named Gowin, who was badly beaten. About the same time, the Ottawa Young Britons re-turned from the Chaudière Junction, and, on learning of this, proceeded in a body to the lower town, armed with revolvers. At the corner of Sussex and York-sts, they were met by a number of Union men, who made some insulting remarks, at which the Britons opened fire on them, but injured none of the crowd. A quiet, inoffensive old man, named Giles, a Protestant, who was going home, got a stray shot in the leg, and another named Marks was wounded in the arm.

SEVERAL HOUSES WRECKED. When some 100 shots had been fired, the Britons

narched down St. Patrick's st. in a body, shouting and hooting, and keeping up a continual fire. Here they wrecked Villeneau's house, where a dance was in progress, shooting several persons and beating others with sticks and stones. Father Malioy's house was also attacked and the windows broken, but none of the nmates were injured. Larocque's hotel was next demolished, the proprietor being struck with a stone and severely cut in the forehead. The crowd then marched up Dalhousie-st. where other parties were shot and wounded with stones. The police followed them from the start and made several arrests, but did not succeed in breaking up the gang until they had reached the cor-

RESULTS OF THE AFFRAY.

The wounded are as follows: Policeman McKenna, shot in the leg; R. O'Neill, shot in the leg; Kelly, frac tured skull; P. Conway, brutally beaten; Borthwick, shot in the arm; Taylor, shot in the head: Giles, shot in the leg; Larocque, cut over the right temple; Marks, shot in the arm; a man named Williamson had his hat riddled with builets : Christian, shot in the arm : several other persons were shot, but their names have not been ascertained. With the exception of Kelly's, none of the wounds are considered dangerous. The arrests made are as follows: Andrew Foster, Charles Ennis, Fabien Larocque, Isadore Larocque, William Lambourn and Thomas Campbell. Three of them are Orange Young Britons, and three Union men.

The excitement of the bloody work of last night has now subsided, and no further trouble is anticipated. It is reported here that the Union men of this city have invited the Montreal and Quebec brethren to take part in their picuic on the 4th of September, when further

FURTHER RIOTING. VARIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE STREETS-THE STONING OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The excitement this evening is still intense. Three Montreal Young Britons ned Nelson, Gould and Drysdale, were walking down to the railroad station wearing their colors, when they were set upon and beaten. They took refuge in a hotel until the police could take them to a place of safety. A number of Britons and others were up at the Police Court this morning in connection with last night's work, out all were remanded. A great deal of bad feeling has been stirred up, and more trouble is anticipated. Sev-

eral of the Montrealers are still here. The following additional particulars in connection with last night's riot have been collected: Thomas Birch was shot in the forehead. A Union man, being pressed by the Britons, took refuge in the Bishop's palnce, which was stoned, one of the missiles striking Father Bouillon. When returning from the depot, the Union men attacked a Briton named Mooney, with stones, wounding him in the back of the head. On St. Patrick's-st. a man named Larocque, sixty years of age, was struck in the face with a stone. A number of Montreal Britons are in town, and it is said they will be

THE CITY IN A FEVERISH STATE. 10 p. m .- A good deal of excitement prevails

escorted this evening to the depot. Further trouble is

n the city, and the streets are crowded. Over 1,000 Orange Young Britons and Orangemen have assembled at their hail on O'Connor-st., and fully as large a numbor are to be seen in the vicinity of the Catholic Union It has been quite evident that if the Montreal Britons

attempted to walk in a body to the depot there would be a riot. The Mayor and leading Orangemen recommended them to leave by the Chaudiere station, but at first they refused to follow their advice.

Several revolver shots have been fired in several parts of the city, but no disturbance has yet taken place.

The railway authorities sent word to the Britons that they would not allow the delegation to board the train at the lower depot unless the Order became responsible for any damage that may result. The Montreal men have agreed to embark at Chaudiere Station, so that everything will probably pass off quietly.

A GREAT MOR IN THE STREETS attempted to walk in a body to the depot there would be

A GREAT MOR IN THE STREETS. Later-The Young Britons have just left the Windsor in an omnibus, and are now firing a salute amid the cheers of an excited crowd. The police are on hand, and are endeavoring to disperse the mob.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL REVIEW.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

The great naval review by the Queen tolay was a superb spectacle. The waters of Spithead very description, and steamboats came from all direcevery description, and steamboats came from all direc-tions, bringing hundreds of persons to witness the re-view. The weather was unfavorable, as the wind was blowing half a gale. The Queen, in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, passed through the fleet of broad-side ships, turret ships, sloops-of-war, gunboats and tor-pedo-boats, numbering in all twenty-four men-d-war drawn up in line, but no evolutions were attempted.

NOTES OF FOREIGN INCIDENT.

London, Aug. 13 .- A Madrid dispatch says the Republican leaders disown the insurgent band which appeared in Estremadura and attempted to incite a rising in favor of a Republic. The band will be dis-LONDON, Aug. 13 .- Claney, the Fenian, con-

victed in 1867, and sentenced to imprison ment for life will be released upon a ticket of leave on Septem-jer 25. HAVANA, Aug. 13 .- In Venezuela, President Alcantara has discovered another revolutionary plot

and made a timely seizure of the revolutionary cor, espondence, ammunition and arms. General Pulldo, who was at the head of the conspiracy, escaped. The stand-ng army has been increased to 25,000 men. London, Aug. 13-Advices received by mail

from the west coast of Africa say that great mortality prevailed there, particularly at Lagos, where nearly one-fourth of the European population died of fever and dysentery in May and June. LONDON, Aug, 13 .- Mrs. Lillias Jenny Mills,

daughter of the Rev. Abraham N. Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island, N. Y., was married to Frederick Wesson, of Brooklyn, this foreneou, at the Chapel Reyal, Savoy, the Bishop of Nebraska officiating. The chapel was filled with personal friends of the bride and groom, and other Americaus in London.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—The work of remov-ing obstructions in the Schuylkill at its junction with the Delawate River, near Philadelphia, has been commenced.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Cape Ann Bul-stin states that through the instrumentality of Professor Baird, a storm signal station is to be established in this city. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, was received here to-day by the Knights of Calvary. A Rhodo Island shore dinner was served at Ricky Point.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—The strike of the men at the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shops is at at an end. There is to be no further reduction, and a compromise has been reached, by which the men are to receive the pay they were getting when they stopped.

SIMCOE, Ont., Aug. 13.—A freight train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track to-day, one mile west of this station, precipitating eleven cars isden with merchandise down an embankment, completely wrecking them. The accident was caused by a broken axis.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The order denying the notion of E. W. Keyes to compel thenry R. Pierson, receiver if the North American Life Justinance Company, to pay him he balance of salary claimed to be due as actuary, and also o give him access to the books, was sufered up to-lay.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Wm. McNutt, a highly respected young man, was that through the heart at Canonaburg. Washington County, Penn., this meruing by a wealthy farmer raused Tameshill, in whose orchard he had stopped to eat some fruit, He died instantly. Tameshill has not been arrested yet.